THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., N°. 580. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Administrator in China of the Estate of the late Captain HENRY M. STONE, of Boston, U.S., requests that all persons indebted to, or having claims against, the same, will communicate with him as early as possible.

A. A. HAYES, JR.
11se Shanghai, 22d August, 1861.

NOTICE.

Estate of J. B. NIEMANN, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.

W. PROBST,
Oldenburg Consulate, *Consul.*
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861. 19oc

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE authority which Mr. JOHN W. BROADBENT had to sign our firm per procuration is this day transferred to MR. WM. WEBB BAILEY.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
25se Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. PETER W. LACY in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALBERT L. FREEMAN in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EMIL MAINTZ is authorised to sign our firm *per procuration.*

REISS & Co.
14se China, August 10th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 12th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to

HOWARD & Co.
26oc Shanghai, 26th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.

VAUCHER FRERES.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy Mr. JAMES MILISCH is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7se Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchants* and *General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of STAMMANN & Co.

OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cheefoo, May 20th 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent.*

LEBBEUS EGERTON, JR.
14oc Nagasaki, 15th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN,

JAMES KILLICK.
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSDEN PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for 3 months,* and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the *Assured* will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq , *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

FOR SALE.

J, & C. WHITE & CO.'S

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8 per doz.			
Pale Brandy	„	1	„	„ 9 „
Claret	„	2	„	„ 10 „

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c. a ₱ dz.			T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	„	„	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co), ...	2	„	„	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	„	„	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	„	„	7
Port..................	3	„	„	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

NEW WORK.

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S. of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Hhds. of BASS'S DRAUGHT BEER, just landed. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th July, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell, by PUBLIC AUCTION, about *the latter part of September next*, the Ship "*MADRAS*," of 1,200 Tons Register, American measurement, built in Boston, U.S., in 1854. The Framing is of the best Oak and her planking of the best American Red Pine. Is coppered and copper-fastened, and well-fastened above and below. Was formerly called the "*ALERT*," and was purchased by Messrs GREEN of London, and employed by the British Government as a Transport during the Crimean War.

The Vessel is fitted with Double Topsail Yards; the Standing and Running Rigging, Masts, Yards, two Suits of Sails, Ground Tackle, Hawsers, Spare Gear, Blocks, Cooking and Cabin Gear, &c, are all complete, with an Inventory of other Stores.

Was in dock about four months ago, when the Copper was repaired and the damage sustained by the collision with the *Berwick Walls* was made good. All that is now required to make her available to carry dry and perishable Cargoes, is to be caulked and re-coppered. With her Masts and Yards aloft, she has only Sixty Tons of Ballast on board, is perfectly tight and shows no sign of straining, having brought 2,200 tons of Coal from Europe.

The Vessel is desirable as a Chinese Emigration Ship, having a height of eight feet in the 'tween decks fore and aft, with complete ventilation. Can be viewed daily as she now lies off the Old Dock.

The Sale will take place on board the Ship, and she will be sold with her Appurtenances in one Lot as per Inventory.

TERMS OF SALE.—*All bids to be made in Shanghai Sycee. One-half of purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and Balance within four days or the deposit to be forfeited, Expenses of Transfer to be borne by purchaser and the Vessel to be at his risk on the fall of the Hammer.*

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the *End of September next*, the following Lots of LAND, viz:—

LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

LOT 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 13 August, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

FOR SALE.
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

A LARGE COMPOUND, centrally located, with new Stone Fire-Proof Godown, together with a substantial Dwelling House containing six Rooms and Kitchen.

There is also a Stable and good Well of water on the premises. Apply to,

E. S. BENSON.
14oc Yokohama, July 1st, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE SHANGHAI TIMES."

IT *is proposed to establish, in Shanghai, on the* 15th of September next, a new DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, with the above title. The aim and object of the new Journal will be, to represent the important mercantile and tradal interests of North China, and to afford the latest and most reliable intelligence from the great political centre of the Empire, as well as from all the *trading ports of China and Japan.*

The greatest attention will be given to the furnishing of accurate SHIPPING and MARKET Reports.

The Editorial department of the SHANGHAI TIMES will be under the charge of a gentleman who,—for many years connected with the Eastern press, and latterly as Editor and Managing Proprietor of the *Straits Times* at Singapore,—has acquired considerable experience in newspaper management.

As the SHANGHAI TIMES proposes to devote itself mainly to the important but as yet imperfectly developed commercial interests of China, it appeals to the mercantile body for such a measure of support as will enable it to assume a position and influence in the community which it will strive to represent.

The SHANGHAI DAILY TIMES will be of the same size as the *North-China Herald*, and will be published at Thirty Taels per annum in advance, or Three Taels per month.

The SHANGHAI WEEKLY TIMES will be *double the size* of the *North-China Herald*, and will contain all the reading matter of the six preceding daily issues. It will be published every Saturday evening, at Fifteen Taels per annum in advance, exclusive of postage.

The SHANGHAI DAILY TIMES will prove a valuable medium for advertisements, as it will be distributed on every ship visiting the port, while a large subscription list has already been obtained in the various ports of China.

A LETTER PRESS PRINTING OFFICE will be established in connection with the SHANGHAI TIMES, where all kinds of Letter Press, Lithographic, and Copper Plate printing will be executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Further particulars in future advertisements. Communications may be addressed to,

W. WYNTER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th August, 1861.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." AND "PUNCH."

RESIDENTS in SHANGHAI and neighbouring Ports wishing to subscribe to either of the above Publications during the present SIX MONTHS (July to December) should apply to the Undersigned.

Subscription, *Punch* $4, *News* $5 for the 6 months; postage 50 cents additional.

R. A. LOW.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1861. 7to

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 6th September, 1861.

A Passport issued from this Office on the 10th June last, to Mr. Henry Levison, has been returned by H. M. Consul at Hankow, with a statement made on the authority of a German, named Sphink, that the said Henry Levison was murdered on his way up to Hankow by Pirates. It is requested that any information as to the history or fate of Henry Levison may be sent to the Undersigned.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M's. Consul.

United States Consulate,
Shanghai, China, *September 3rd*, a.d. 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that George H. Thompson died intestate on the 13th day of August last, on board of the Steamer *Fire Dart*, in the Yang-tsze River, near Wu-hu, in the Province of An-hway, China, and his body was buried at Wu-hu aforesaid. He belonged, according to the papers found among his effects, to Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts.

All persons having claims against his estate are requested to hand them into this Consulate on or before the 23rd day of September instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai and the Public in general, that their General Auction Mart, adjoining Messrs. Dato & Co. on the Yang-king-pang, having undergone a thorough repair, they are now prepared to receive goods either for Private Sales or Public Auction.

N.B.—Messrs. F. A. Clifton & Co., beg to notify that they have effected an Insurance against Fire, covering all property confided to them for Sale.

tf Shanghai, 5th September, 1861.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DRY DOCK COMPANY.
E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THE Shanghai Dry Dock at Hong-Kew, receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 200 feet length, or less, at the lowest charges of the Port.

The Shipwright work upon any vessel entering this Dock is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Dock, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1861.

ARMY SERVICE.

Commissariat, Shanghai,
7th September, 1861.

TENDERS are invited for Contracts for the supply of such quantities of the Articles undermentioned as may be demanded from the Contractor from 1*st October*, 1861, to 31*st March*, 1862, inclusively, viz:—

BREAD.	GREEN VEGETABLES.
FLOUR.	
FRESH BEEF.	PEPPER.
FRESH MUTTON.	SALT.
GOATS' FLESH.	OIL.
RICE.	COTTON WICK.
SUGAR.	COALS.
BLACK TEA.	FIREWOOD.
GROUND COFFEE.	LIME.
TURMERIC.	BROOMS.
GARLIC.	CHARCOAL.
POTATOES.	

Tenders to be delivered before noon of Monday, the 16th Instant, at the Commissariat 順泰 (Shun-Tae), Shanghai, where Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be obtained.

Commissariat, Shanghai,
7th September, 1861.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Army Hospitals at Shanghai, 1*st* from *October*, 1861, to 31*st March*, 1862, inclusively, viz:—

BREAD.	LIMES.
FRESH BEEF.	PEARL BARLEY.
FRESH MUTTON.	SAGO.
SUET.	EGGS.
FOWLS (Plucked)	SPICE.
FRESH FISH.	LEECHES.
FRESH BUTTER.	LIME.
SALT BUTTER.	COMMON PAPER.
MILK.	PORT WINE.
TEA.	SHERRY WINE.
SUGAR.	GIN.
RICE.	ICE.
POTATOES.	MUSTARD.
FRESH VEGETABLES.	GINGER, Powdered.
COFFEE.	VINEGAR.
PEPPER.	WHITEWASH BRUSHES.
ARROWROOT.	NUTMEGS.
ORANGES.	SWEEPING BRUSHES.
LEMONS.	

The Tenders to be delivered at the Commissariat 順泰 (Shun-Tae), Shanghai, before noon on Monday, the 16th Instant, where Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be obtained.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 6th Sept. 1861. Max.	Min.	Ending 6th Sept. 1860. Max.	Min.
August 31.—	87	80	81	72
September 1,—	86	78	82	70
2,—	87	78	83	72
3,—	87	77	81	71
4,—	89	79	81	71
5,—	87	80	79	68
6,—	84	78	80	68

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange, ... No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	Patna Tls.
August 31.	570	590
September 2.	570	592 a 593
3.	565 a 570	592
4.	565 a 570	590 a 595
5.	570 a 575	622
6.	570 a 575	622

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept. 6. *St. Helena*, (Du. bg.), Sterlunburg, from Nagasaki; 6, *Celerity*, (Sis. bq.)

Departure.—Sept. —, *Nederland Orange*, (Du. bq.), Rosier.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per H. M. S. *Ringdove*, from Japan, Lieut.-Col. Mann, R.E., Capt. Harcourt, 31st Regt., Messrs. L. Oliphant, Mongan, and Bligh. Per *Attalante*, from Tientsin, Major Kimpson, 99th, Dr. Mathison, 67th, Messrs. Michie, and Bincker. Per *Confucius*, from Kanagawa, Sir Hercules Robinson, and Mr. Trelawney. Per *Algerine*, from Yeddo, Honble. R. Marshman. Per *Svetlana*, from Nagasaki, Mr. A. W. Hansard.

Departed.—Per *Hellespont*, for Hankow, Rev G. John and family, Rev. Père Illuminato, Rev. Père Fzechia, Rev. Père Pasquali, and Mr. J. A. Webster. Per *Ringdove*, for Chefoo, Mr. J. Mongan, H. M. Consul at Tientsin. Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Bennett, Mons. Edan, Messrs. E. Hyeem, M. Hyeem, H. C. Leonard, Clarke and Perkins. Per *Aden*, for Hongkong Sir Hercules Robinson, Lieut.-Col. Mann, Lieut. Menzies, Dr. Mathison, Mr. and Mrs. Lambuth, Messrs. L. Oliphant, Briecharo, McGrath, and Trelawney.

To Leave.—Per *Maryland*, for Nagasaki, Messrs. R. S. Schwabe and C. P. Reynolds.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
August 4.
For Shanghai,—Messrs. J. C. Morf and Gavin.
August 20.
For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Woods.
October 4.
For Hongkong,—Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith.
From New York.
Per *Kathay*, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nye and three children, and Miss Huttleston.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Per H M.S. *Ringdove*.—At and off Tsuo-sima three Russian vessels-of-war. *Encounter* left with the flag of Sir James Hope on the 28th for Hakodadi and the North of Japan. *Odin* had left Nagasaki on her way to Yedo through the Simonada Sea with Sir J. Michel on board. *Imperieuse* was at Yedo on the 22nd August, and *Actæon*, *Leven*, and *Dove* were surveying the coast. The French vessel *Dordogne* and Dutch brig-of-war *Cachelot* were at Yokuhama on the 22nd August. The *Ringdove* experienced strong Easterly and N.E. winds on her passage down. Affairs in Japan were looking more tranquil and confidence amongst the Foreign community re-established. There were still guards of marines both at the Legation at Yedo and Consulate at Kanagawa. The *Ringdove* left Kanagawa on the 15th August, and conveyed the Admiral and Staff through the Simonada Sea to Nagasaki.

Per *Scotland*.—Left Hankow on the 31st Aug., anchored same evening below Split Hill, detained there till the 2nd September by a gale of wind from N.E. Anchored on the evening of the 2d, near the *Rajah* at Nganking; on the 3d, 32 miles above Nanking, and on the 4th near the wreck of the *Manila*; passed the *Fire Dart* on the morning of the 3d, between Fitzroy Island and Wild Boar Reach, and the *Governor General* two hours later; H. M. Gun-boat *Bouncer* off Eching Pagoda on the 4th; Str. *Hellespont* same day just below Chinkiang, and *Willamette* off the Actæon Shoal. Saw the *Heather Bell* with a large convoy of junks on the 3d, near Point Haines, and four Hankow Junks 20 miles above the Lanshan, marked D. 13, 14, 17; Waterman and Actæon Beacons standing. Left at Hankow Str. *Jeddo* loaded, *Niemen* and *Beaver* loading, Dutch Barque and *Ta Yung* not fixed. Coals scarce and of bad quality; current rate of freight for steamers Tls. 15; business much as usual. *Scotland* has on board 1,200 Tons of Cargo, principally Tea. She has not touched the ground up or down.

The London mail of 26th July will be due in Hongkong on the 7th and here on the 14th Sept. Last year it was received per str. *Yang-tsze* on the 12th.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on the 10th inst.

That renegade preacher Roberts crowing from his dunghill at Nanking, has issued to his Missionary brethren in America the most blasphemous publication that it has been our lot to peruse. It purports to be the "Annual Report" of his movements for the past year, recording the sums he has paid, and the blood-money received by him from the robbers' treasury at the "Den of Thieves" in the ancient capital of China. If he had confined himself to this part of his self-imposed task, and whined for more from deluded subscribers in the West—as is the wont with gentlemen of the Chadband class—we should have passed over his "Report" in silence; but when he blows his trumpet with the sound of blasphemy and fulsome adulation of that Arch-Imposter Hung-tsiu-tsuen, or as he names him in his report Hang-low-chuen, placing the Chinese coolie in the same category with our Saviour, it is high time to expose him before the world from this locality, where his antecedents and character are better known than in Europe or America.

The passages we refer to are from his "Appeal" for assistance, and run thus:—"Now brethren, come over and help us. Do come; this is a pressing, urgent case. Come preachers; come colporteurs; come teachers; whosoever will, let him come!" "O brethren! is there any moral power in heaven, earth, or hell that can move you to come or send to the help of this work? *Jesus, the King of Glory, said 'Go!' Teen-Wang, the ruler of the territory, by the authority which he has conferred, says 'Come!' Chung-wang, the faithful King and Commander-in-Chief, joins in the invitation, saying 'Come!' and the missionary would reiterate the invitation, hoping that your own conscience will give you a good thrashing and keep you as uneasy as you should be if you don't come or send a substitute.*" Was there ever such blasphemous, blundering balderdash written before. We question if the English language could be so tortured and misconstrued as to admit of an extension of such fanatical and disgusting ravings. It is to be hoped that its very absurdity has been its condemnation, and the voice of the Nanking charmer has fallen dead upon the ears of any sincere men who may have perused his report. As to fellows of a similar stamp of character, why, let them come, and we trust, that for the sake of the white man's respectability in China the whole fraternity may fall into the hands of the Imperialists and meet with their deserts.

Were it not for the heinous nature of the report, its pages would furnish good material for ridicule. Under the heading of "kind favors," this sham Diogenes of former days, and would-be Plato among missionaries, proclaims in a spirit of exultation, "Since my arrival I have been presented with high office and title, *court dress, crown* (*!!!*), and *gold ring*." The mountebank! It the sanguinary wretches with whom he has consorted, did not cast a tragic halo over the rebellion, the whole affair would form a capital farce for Bartholomew Fair, under the appropriate title of the old saying, "Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the Devil."

It appears also from this extraordinary report, that His Grace the Archbishop of Nanking—if he will allow us to call him by so humble a title—has some coadjutors in the holy (?) cause, and we are informed that "In January last, Rev. Messrs. Gaillard and Graves joined me in making notes on Luke, Acts, and Romans. And previous to commencing the work we agreed upon the following:—'Whereas a clear understanding of the word of God is most important, and whereas, a large portion of the Scriptures is unintelligible to most of the Chinese without some explanation, therefore we propose to try with God's blessing, to make some simple, concise notes on the New Testament. In our work we agree to be governed by the following rules:—1. Goddard's version, with typographical errors corrected, shall be the text for the notes. 2. We will mutually submit our notes to each other for examination, criticism, and correction, and publish none but such as have been carefully revised and approved by a majority of our number.'" Here we have a petty Council of Trent, giving a new interpretation to the Scriptures, the chief of which by his own shewing, having no pretensions to a classical education, and whom we strongly suspect never even attended a grammar school. Yet this ranting blockhead presumes to correct a version of the New Testament, published in America and translates it into doggrel Chinese, as a correct version of the inspired Word of God. This of itself is enough to damn the quasi Christian tenets promulgated by these rascally Rebels; and in the eyes of all sincere followers of Christ should withdraw their sympathy from this bloody movement. When the source is impure, the stream conveys pollution to the thirsty wanderer.

The low origin of this man Roberts, is abundantly manifest in the document before us. It appears that he is a native of some village on the banks of the Mississipi, where he was a "humble *colporteur*"—the French for a hawker—which he uses frequently in his report, and evidently to give a grandiose title to his former calling. Again, in announcing the fact that when "Tien-wang, the Emperor," as he calls his old acquaintance Hang-low-chuen, had nominated him to the post of religious teacher to the Tai-ping Rebels with power to open churches at Nanking, he expresses himself thus:—"As this appointment *fell just in my line*, I accepted it with pleasure." What can be more vulgar or contemptible than this mode of expression, as if he was going to measure out the Christian religion by the yard, to the benighted Chinese. We do not cavil with the man's low origin, but when it is put in juxtaposition with his presumption, bombast, and blasphemy, to say the least of it, there is much that is disgusting and reprehensible in his conduct, when like a fool he rushes in "where angels dare to tread."

Amongst all this balderdash, there is an apparent openness, in not disguising any proceedings between himself and the Rebel Chief, that gives the report something of a redeeming character; but even this may be unintentional, through the blindness of vanity and conceit which tinctures every sentence of the report. One of these passages is notable, where he states that "Tien-wang professed his gladness at seeing his old friend, Lo-how-chuen"—the Chinese name for Roberts—"and has manifested it in other ways besides conferring on him high office and title before he arrived, allowing him *ex officio* three wives, which of course was rejected as too much of a good thing." On this head we have reliable information that not only has this fellow altered his mind about doing a little "pidgin" in the "wife line," as he calls it, but that at the present time he is attended upon by *four* Chinese women, nominally as servants, but in reality concubines. Under these circumstances what reliance can be placed on this man's statements of Chinese conversion to Christianity as the basis of the Rebel movement? None! It is evident that he is a quack, and Hang-low-chuen a bloodthirsty empiric, who uses him as a tool to enlist the sympathies of Christian foreigners, whose duty it is to do as we have done and treat them as blasphemers and impostors.

The following appeared in our Extra of September 3rd, 1861—

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The Emperor of China is Dead! In the far north of his vast Empire where he fled for safety from the hands of man, the destroying angel has fallen upon him and secured him within the bonds of Death. Surrounded by the mural rocks of Tartary and within the walls of Zehol, this mighty ruler has succumbed in the flower of his youth. From these northern heights the mandate has gone forth that "The Emperor is Dead!" and a nation of four hundred millions are cast into mourning. Where now are the vauntings of this imperious prince, who spurned the contact of British power? Where are his predictions that the "Barbarian" armies of Albion and Gaul would be swallowed up by the frigid elements of a northern winter, or the calorific blasts of summer? Like a second Nicholas he has been the first to succumb. And as the standard of England waved triumphantly on the Crimean shore, while the Autocrat of all the Russias gave up the ghost, so the same flag now flutters in the hot monsoon from the lands ceded and conceded to British power, while the Emperor of the great Central Flowery Kingdom and its many tributary principalities, lies cold and stiff within his hunting palace on the northern frontier. *Requiescat in pace!* Peace to his ashes! It is not the custom of Englishmen to crow over a fallen foe, therefore let us leave the contemplation of such an important event in the political history of Chinese Fatherland to the future, when the people, amongst whom we have taken up our abode, and in whom our chief interests are centred, have passed over the days of mourning and inaugurated the reign of a new Emperor. Happily the people are Optimists of the most practical kind, and believe in the Doctrine that "whatever is, is right." This belief is vastly convenient for the ruling powers, and as a matter of inevitable necessity, the nation sees in the demise of the Emperor, the destiny of the Celestial Kingdom rolling on in the course of time, as it has done for the last ten thousand years.

The late Emperor Hien Fung was the son of Tau Kwang, who died in February, 1850, after a reign of thirty years. According to the Chinese laws of succession the sovereign has the power of nominating any male member of the Royal Family as his successor. It is not necessary that he should be the eldest son, and he may even appoint a brother or uncle to succeed him, provided he has exhibited capacity and talents for governing, more conspicuously than any other possessor of the Blood Royal. In this instance Tau-kwang nominated as his successor Hien Fung his fourth son, stepping over the heads of three others. On his accession to the throne in February 1850, great hopes were entertained of him, as it was evident that he possessed administrative capacity in a high degree. But he was a young man of a lascivious disposition, and abandoned the severe discussions of his council, for the more palatable society of his harem, where he revelled in the luxury of a Sardanapalus, and like his Assyrian prototype, clasped in the arms of Myrrha while Nineveh was surrounded by the Scythian hordes, so he sat in the summer palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen, amongst his wives and concubines, while the guns of the Allied army resounded in his ears; and he had barely time to escape to the Tartarian Alps, when it was sacked, burned and demolished. The place of his retreat was the palace of Zehol on the frontiers of the Empire, where it is hemmed in by the precipitous mountains of Tartary. Here he wiled away his time in indolence, while his brother Prince Kung assumed all the cares and responsibilities of Government at Peking. From the date of his retreat early in October 1860 he evidently languished, as reports of his illness from time to time were spread abroad, until from mental and bodily affliction, which reduced him to a state of imbecility—like his contemporary suzerain the Sultan of Turkey—and he died inglorious in his 30th year amidst effeminate luxury, at 9 P.M. on the 22nd August, 1861—a victim to his appetites, and a slave to his passions, which made him an imbecile despot, and the first emperor of China who has succumbed to European power. This circumstance may lead the quasi friends of China in England to lament his death and tax the British with having killed him. Such an accusation would not be worthy of consideration, where the interests of so vast an empire are concerned. The probabilities are that a better Emperor may succeed—a worse for administrative purposes could not have been. On this head the accounts from Tientsin to the 25th August, are not definite. Some say that Prince Kung will be nominated as his successor, while others maintain that his elder brother—who witnessed his last moments at Zehol—will succeed; but as he has left a son, it is more than probable that he, with the assistance of a council, may be the future Emperor of China. Already at Tientsin the Authorities have issued orders for the officials and inhabitants to go into mourning; and according to the custom of the nation, these were sealed with a blue, instead of a red seal as usual—blue being the semblance of imperial mourning, as white is that of the people.

What may be the effect of this important event upon the foreign policy of the Government it is impossible to surmise. Should the brother at Zehol succeed to the throne, it is said that he is a fire-eater, and fresh troubles may be in store for us. On the other hand should Prince Kung come into power, it is possible that a more friendly policy towards England may be initiated. At all events the advent of a new autocrat to rule over the Chinese Empire, where British interests are now so much involved, demands the immediate and most serious attention of the Imperial Government of the United Kingdom.

Further accounts from reliable sources have reached us, since the publication of the above, from which it appears that our surmise as to the real successor is correct. His son, a child of six years of age, is henceforth to handle the vermilion pencil, under the guidance of a Regency. Various reports are current at Peking, as to the number and names of those likely to constitute the Council of Regency. One account states that it will consist of four members, as follows:—Tsai-yuen or Prince of I, a nephew of the late Emperor, and head of the Tsung-yeu-fu, or Board for the Government of the Imperial Clan; Soo-shun, a Manchoo and a member of the same board, who was formerly Superintendent of the Peking Customs; Mu-yin, a Manchoo and President of the Board of War, formerly a subordinate officer in the Board of Rewards and Punishments; and Toan-hwa or Chin-chin-wang, a great uncle of the late Emperor. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the above named Tsai and Muh, were the Imperial Commissioners appointed to treat with Lord Elgin, at the time of the treacherous attack made by Sang-ko-lin-sin on the Allied troops, when the Tartar force was defeated at the battle of Chang-kia-wang; and there is no doubt but that they were the chief concocters of that affair, and the barbarous capture of Mr. Parkes and party, for on the 1st September 1860, immediately afterwards, they were superseded by the Prince Kung. A second account mentions that the Council will consist of six members, including the officials just named and the following:—Kuan-yuan, a Shantung man and a member of the War Council, once a literary chancellor and an officer in the Le-pao; and Yo-han, also a Shantung man and member of the War Council. He is also a son of Hien-fung's tutor, through which circumstance he became a schoolfellow of the late Emperor's, who received him as an adopted brother. A third version of the news gives the number of members to form the Regency at eight, but the names of the two additional councillors is not mentioned. However, although the several statements vary on this point, they all agree that the future Rulers of China, under the Regency, will be composed of men who are known to belong to the "War Party" or whose political tendencies run in that direction, and that PRINCE KUNG, the pacificator, will have no power or place in the new Government. If this be the case, England and France must be careful what they do, in withdrawing the troops under existing circumstances. They have a wary foe to deal with, and from past experience should be ever on the watch, for we know not where and when the next outbreak may arise.

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H. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.B.M. Consul.*
4th *September*, 1861.

E. Webb, ………………… } *Assessors.*
G. Wallis, ………………… }

Lindsay & Co. *versus* Westcott, Master of the "*Imperial.*"

Plaint.—We claim the Sum of Tls. 1,000 for commission due us on a Charter Party obtained at this port, we being Agents and Consignees of the above vessel.

Judgment.—For the Plaintiff with Costs.

5th September, 1861.

John Markham, ………… } *Assessors.*
C. Treasure Jones, ………… }

C. S. Compton *versus* P. F. Richards.

Plaint.—The Defendant is indebted to me in the Sum of Tls. 442 7.9, as per account rendered.

Judgment.—For the Plaintiff with Costs.

6th September, 1861.

C. S. Compton *versus* Julius Hallpike, settled out of Court.

(For particulars see below.)

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.B.M.'s Consul*

James Whitlow, ………… } *Assessors.*
J. Broadhurst Tootal, … }

J. W. Wright, *versus* P. F. Richards.

Plaint.—The Defendant is indebted to me in the sum of $493, as per account rendered.

Judgment.—For the Plaintiff with Costs.

Before J. Markham, Esq., *H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul.*

T. Cuke, *versus* Harrison, Master of "*Lady Amherst.*"

Plaint.—Defendant is indebted to me Tls. 94, for pilotage of the "*Lady Amherst*," which he refuses to pay.

Judgment.—In default for the Plaintiff.

C. S. Compton *versus* Julius Hallpike.

Mr. Compton to Mr. Hallpike.

Shanghai, Thursday,
August 29*th*, 1861.

Sir,—It having come to my knowledge that you have made an affidavit in the British Consular Court maliciously defaming my character—in fact, accusing me of perjury, I hereby give you notice that unless you render me the most ample apology in writing for this very gross calumny, on or before Monday next, at noon, and cause the same to be published in the *North-China Herald* at your earliest opportunity, I shall at once commence legal proceedings against you to obtain that redress to which by law I am entitled.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. S. COMPTON.

To Julius Hallpike, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Affidavit referred to.

At H.B.M. Consulate at Shanghai, the 10th day of August, 1861, before me, C. Treasure Jones, H.M. Vice Consul, personally appeared Julius Hallpike, who, having been duly sworn, states as follows:—

That in making my statement in the case of Hallpike v. Compton before H.M. Consul, W. H. Medhurst Esq., on the 5th day of August, 1861, I called for the production of Mr. Compton's own writing of the terms of the Agreement, which he had produced to me in July last, and which quite agreed with my own idea of what the terms were to be.

That this document was not immediately produced; but subsequently, during the proceedings, Compton handed in a paper to the Court, which he stated was the *only* memorandum he had made of the terms of the Agreement, and consequently I was led to believe that it was the one I had previously seen.

That this paper being read by the Court only, and not aloud, I had no opportunity of checking it at the time, and naturally supposed it was the paper which had been shewn me by Compton.

That on the 8th day of August I proceeded to the Consulate for the purpose of copying the proceedings, when, on examining the several documents, to my surprise and astonishment I found that the paper handed into the Court by Compton (marked C) was an entirely different memorandum to the one which I saw in July and which was the one I wished to have produced.

That I believe, that the production of this false document materially affected the decision of the Court in awarding me only 6 months' salary with rent, viz., Tls. 1,500, instead of one year's salary with rent, viz., Tls. 3,000, the amount I claim as damages—inasmuch, that at the end of the said document there is a clause which I swear I never heard of before, that I have never seen it in Compton's handwriting, and that it has never in any way been brought to my notice by him.

That this said clause, viz.—"That either party may, on sufficient reason being shewn, give up the engagement on 6 months' notice," &c.—is wholly incompatible with the other terms of the Agreement, inasmuch as if I had worked for years I should actually have become entitled to one-half the net profits of the business which he could not then legally dispossess me of without giving me an equivalent.

Sworn before me, at the time and place first above written.

(Signed) C. TREASURE JONES,
H.M. Vice-Consul.

Letter enclosing the Affidavit to the Consul.

Shanghai, *August* 10, 1861.

Sir,—Enclosed I beg to hand you an affidavit made by me before H.M. Vice-Consul, in consequence of having discovered, while copying the proceedings in the case Hallpike *v.* Compton, that the document handed into Court by Defendant, purporting to be the *only* memorandum of the agreement between us, was an entirely different one to the paper shewn by him to me and which I wished produced.

And I also beg that in case of appeal by the Defendant to the Supreme Court of Hongkong that the said affidavit may be forwarded with the rest of the proceedings.

And I further pray that in case no appeal should be made that another hearing may be granted.

I am, Sir,
Your obedt Servant,
JULIUS HALLPIKE.

To W. H. Medhurst, Esq.,
H.M. Consul.

Mr. Hallpike's reply to Mr. Compton's letter of August 29th.

Shanghai, Thursday,
Aug. 29*th*, 1861.

Sir,—In reply to your note of this date, I beg to say that so far from apologizing to you for anything, I am prepared, if necessary, to stand by what I stated in my affidavit.

I am, Sir,
Your obedt. Servant,
JULIUS HALLPIKE.

C. S. Compton, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Plaint lodged by Mr. Compton at the British Consulate on 30th August, 1861.

Plaint.—That on the 10th day of August 1861, the Defendant made an affidavit at H. B. M.'s Consulate, before C. T. Jones, Esq., H. M.'s Vice-Consul, and by divers statements contained in such affidavit the said Defendant has maliciously defamed my character, and for such defamation I lay my damages at Tls. 10,000.

C. S. COMPTON.

Mr. Hallpike to Mr. Compton offering an apology.

Shanghai, *Sept. 5th*, 1861.

Sir,—On reconsidering your letter of 29th August, I am willing to make a statement for publication which must satisfy you that I had no intention to malign your character in making that affidavit, and at the same time serve as an apology to you for any wrong impression which the affidavit may be calculated to convey.

It is this:—That I did not believe and do not now believe that you wilfully produced another paper at the Court than the one I called for. That in making the affidavit, I merely wished to impress upon the Consul that I believed a wrong paper had been inadvertently produced, so that the right one might be called for in the case of a new trial or appeal, and that I regret the affidavit was so worded as to admit of any other signification than that intended, and that I am willing to withdraw the affidavit.

I am,
Your obedt. Servant,
JULIUS HALLPIKE.

C. S. Compton, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Mr. Compton's reply.

Shanghai, Thursday,
5th September, 1861.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of this date, I beg to inform you that on receiving your consent, at or before 9 A.M. to-morrow, to publish in the "*North-China Herald*" the several documents mentioned in the schedule hereunder written, also this present letter and your reply thereto—and on your withdrawing *forthwith* from the records of H. B. M.'s Consulate your affidavit of the 10th day of August 1861, and the letter thereto annexed, addressed to H. B. M's. Consul, I will consider that you have afforded me a sufficient apology, and will thereupon stay the legal proceedings I have instituted against you; all costs, however, incurred at the Consulate with respect thereto to be liquidated by you.

This letter is, of course, written without prejudice.

Schedule above referred to:—

Affidavit made by you at H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 10th August, 1861, and the letter thereto annexed.

Letter dated 29th August, 1861, written by me, demanding an apology of you.

Letter dated 29th August, 1861, written by you in reply to mine.

Plaint taken out by me against you, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 30th August, 1861.

Letter dated 5th September, 1861, written by you to me offering an apology.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. S. COMPTON.

Julius Hallpike, Esq.

Mr. Hallpike's reply.

Shanghai, *6th Sept.* 1861.

Sir,—I accept the terms of your letter of 5th September.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
JULIUS HALLPIKE.

C. S. Compton, Esq.,
Shanghai.

APPEAL CASE

In the Cause of:

Fang-choo-ho, }
Chaou-soo-san, } *v.* A. Cushny.
Wang-yih-yuen, }

The Hon'ble F. W. A. Bruce, C.B.,
H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary,
&c., &c., &c.,
Peking.

No. 88. British Consulate,
Shanghai, 17*th June*. 1861.

Sir,—The Plaintiffs in this cause having appealed against the decision of the Consular Court, I beg now to submit my statement of the grounds on which that decision was formed, together with all the documents connected with the case, namely:—

1. The Minutes of Proceedings.
2. The Plaintiffs' Appeal.
3. The Defendant's Counter-statement.

The documents above described having been put into print by the parties interested, I forward them in that shape as more easily readable.

Such a number of Chinese appeared in the course of the inquiry, and they are so variously designated in the minutes and other documents, that, before proceeding with my statement, I will, for the sake of perspicuity and easy reference, give a list of the principal actors in the dispute, with all their several *aliases*.

Plaintiffs:—1st, Chaou-soo-san, the first witness; also called Chaou.
2nd, Fang-choo-ho, the second witness; also called Fong-sze-ho, Wang-fei-tsuy, Soo-fang-tsoo, Fang-tsuy, Seu-fang-choo, Choo-fong-choo.
3rd, Wang-yih-yuen, the third witness; also called Leu-sin.

Defendant:—Alexander Cushny; also called Chang-le.

Vendor to the Defendant:—Chuen-she-shan, the 12th witness; also called Fang-tëen-ho, Fang-ting-ho, Fang, Fang-she-san-ylien, Fong-teeng-ho, Tëen-ho.

Purchaser from Plaintiffs:—J. L. Maclean; also called Tëen-chang.

Tepaou of the District:—Woo-ping-chien, the 7th witness; also called Woo-lëen-tang, Oong-ling-tang.

Ex-Tepaou of the District:—Chang-tsuy-tang, the 9th witness; also called Chang-tsui-tang, Chong-tsui-tong.

Doorkeeper of the Guild:—Wang-tsung-heuen, the 11th witness; also called Wang.

The case was one of alleged fictitious sale of a piece of land belonging to a Chinese Guild to the Defendant, the Plaintiffs claiming to be managers of the Guild, and as such to have sold the land to a third party, Mr. J. L. Maclean.

There was no doubt as to the proprietorship of the land. It has long been known as the property of the Hing-wha Guild, a Fuh-keen corporation, and the plaintiffs were doubtless some of the managers of the Guild or more or less connected with its affairs. Their object was to prove that an unauthorized sale of Guild property had been made to the Defendant, so as to leave them free to complete their sale to Mr. Maclean; and in order to establish their case, they endeavoured to show that there was no such person as Tëen-ho, the vendor to the Defendant, in Shanghae at the date of the defendant's purchase, and that when Tëen-ho was at Shanghae he was not a manager of the Guild. But the evidence before the Court did not at all support their position. On the contrary, taking it as a whole,—that is, duly considering the suggestive falsehoods told by the witnesses when within the limit of their prepared story; the palpable truths elicited when they got beyond this limit; the difficulty found in procuring some witnesses whose depositions were material to the point at issue; and the tell-tale demeanour of those witnesses,—it was of such a nature as to prove satisfactorily to the Court that Tëen-ho did exist; that he made a sale to the Defendant; that when he did so, he was a manager of the Guild; that the other managers (the Plaintiffs) were more or less a party to his negotiations; and that his sale was the earlier one in point of date.

Assuming that the Court was right in coming to these conclusions on the evidence before them, the next point to be considered was, whether the sale by Tëen-ho, with the privity of the Plaintiffs, should be made to yield to a sale by the latter, because they produced the original title deeds of the land, and because Tëen-ho repudiated his own sale. Tëen-ho's attendance was procured with such difficulty, his evidence presented such a tissue of unmistakeable prevarications, and his demeanour under examination showed so evidently that he was speaking under intimidation, that the effect of his appearance on the Court was rather to induce a belief that he did make the sale to the Defendant with the knowledge of the Plaintiffs, and that he and they were leagued together to repudiate it, in order to secure the larger purchase money payable by Mr. Maclean. His repudiation, therefore, did not amount to much in favor of the prosecution. The value of the original title deeds in land transactions between Chinese and Foreigners is a question which can only be settled by reference to the Shanghae Land Regulations, a copy of which I enclose. In these the process to be observed in procuring land is clearly defined, but no provision is made for the production, by the purchaser of original title deeds at the time of report for registration. The only documents required to be shown at the Consulate Office are the bill of sale in duplicate and a plan of the ground, and these papers have to be transmitted by the Consul to the Taoutai, with whom lies the onus of examining into the history of the transaction before confirming it by his Official seal, and allowing the purchase money to be paid. The object the framers of the code had in not making it obligatory on the purchaser to bring with him the original deeds when presenting the bill of sale, was, I presume, to remove from him or his Consul the obligation to establish the proprietorship of the land; and those who know the duplicity of the Chinese character, and the difficulty of discovering the validity of a Chinese legal document, can well appreciate the wisdom of this precaution. The Defendant in his purchase from Tëen-ho through the Tepaou, carefully pursued the process laid down, in so far as it has been established by subsequent practice in the Consul's and Taoutai's Offices. Mr. Maclean, on the other hand, in his purchase from the plaintiffs failed to do this; and assuming, as the Court did, that the title deeds were the property of *all* the managers, they had no alternative but to declare in favor of that sale in which the proper formalities had been attended to. The Taoutai, it is true, applied for leave to cancel his seal to the Defendant's deed; but he did so at the simple request of the Plaintiffs, and not upon such a minute investigation into the merits of the case as would have justified the Court in accepting his mere opinion as of any worth.

The above were the grounds on which the Court decided that the Defendant procured his land from a person or persons who had a right to sell it, and that the deed he obtained in confirmation of the purchase had a validity which could not be questioned. The plaintiffs in their appeal condemn this finding as unwarranted by the facts. They state (see 1st and 2nd grounds) that the Defendant had not gone through all the preliminaries laid down by the Land Regulations. To this I reply that Tëen-ho, by his own admission, had like themselves a voice in the disposal of the property, that he confessed to having been consulted by the Plaintiffs as to the sale of it to the Defendant; and that their sale to Mr. Maclean was marked by even less regard to the Regulations then the one they desire to ignore. If, therefore, the Court be borne out in their opinion that the transaction on the part of Tëen-ho amounted to a sale, it certain had the advantage of the transaction for which the Plaintiffs claim priority in the matter of attention to prescribed formalities. The Plaintiffs also declare (see 3rd ground) that the purchase money had not been paid; but this objection cannot stand, for the Defendant paid for his purchase in Compradore's orders, the usual mode of payment in Shanghae, and one which is sufficiently definite to enable the payee to recover in the event of a refusal to cash the order when presented. The Defendant states (see his evidence, 13th line from the commencement) that he paid two orders, and was to have paid the remainder when some graves were removed; but accompanying his counter statement he has sent me an official letter declaring that that sentence must have been wrongly reported, as he did not intend to convey any such meaning. The sentence he explains, should read thus: "I have paid orders, one convertible into cash at once, the other to be cashed when the graves are removed;" and I believe this was the *real* state of the case.

In conclusion I may observe that the trial of the cause took up four days, during which four assessors and myself gave it our most patient and careful attention. The evidence was most confused and contradictory, so much so, that, as I have said, we had to form our conclusions as much from the falsehoods told and the demeanor shown as from the truth elicited; and I can scarcely think that we could all have fallen so unanimously upon the same verdict, unless there had been good foundation for our convictions as to the merits of the case.

I have to request that you will decide on this appeal at as early a date as you conveniently can, as other transactions have been entered upon in connection with the property in dispute, and their validity will depend on the judgment to be decreed. I have the honor, &c.,

W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul.

Judgment in the Cause:

Fang-choo-ho, }
Chaou-soo-san, } *versus* A. Cushny.
Wang-yih-yuen, }

I have read and considered attentively the papers in this cause, together with the Plaintiffs' statement of the ground of appeal and the counter-statement of the Defendant.

The evidence fails entirely in substantiating the charge of fraud against the Defendant, Mr. Cushny; while, on the other hand, the prevarications of the Plaintiffs and of their witnesses, and their efforts first to prevent the examination of Fang-tien-ho, and then to intimidate him, are such barefaced attempts to pervert the course of justice, as to deprive their statements of all credit.

The Defendant is proved to have applied in the manner prescribed by the Land Regulations for the piece of ground, and to have negotiated the purchase through the Te-paou of the district, with a person whose position as manager is established by the evidence. It is further proved, that the other managers (the Plaintiffs) had knowledge of these negotiations.

The deed of sale was duly transmitted to the Consulate, by which the usual application was made to the Taou-tai, who, by his official seal, confirmed the transaction and recognised the Defendant as purchaser.

As it is not customary to require possession of the original title-deeds, I am of opinion that their absence does not invalidate the Defendant's title.

I therefore confirm the decision of the Consular Court in favor of the Defendant, with the costs of the appeal.

I have only to observe, that this case proves the necessity of conforming to the course pointed out by the Land Regulations in purchasing land.

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Peking, 16th August, 1861.

FIREWORK NOTIFICATION.

A Notification of much local importance has been issued by H.B.M.'s Consul, W. H. Medhurst, Esq., to endeavour to suppress the Chinese firework nuisance, and the beating of gongs at untimely hours. We trust that this document—which has been likewise posted over the Settlement in Chinese characters—will have the desired effect. But every Foreign resident must assist the Consul in carrying out this regulation, by bringing offenders to punishment, even though they be their servants, otherwise the notification will become a dead letter; therefore, it is wrong to intercede for prisoners before the constituted authorities on this plea, so we trust that for the future the law will be allowed to take its course. We understand that this nuisance—dangerous to property—has been suppressed by the Taoutai within the walled city; consequently, for obvious reasons, it ought at once to be nipped in the bud here, before it grows into dimensions beyond our control, as ably set forth by our efficient Consul.

THE NEW RACE-COURSE.

We are requested to state for the information of the Foreign residents in this Settlement, that the new race-course is completed. All the ditches have been substantially bridged over or filled up, so that any horse or vehicle can run with safety over the course. As it would tend to the better formation of the ground for racing purposes, to beat it well down before the rains set in, we are desired by the officer commanding the Artillery Corps, which laid out and formed the course, to invite equestrians and others of the community who drive their carriages, to abandon the old course—which is now uncomfortably thick with dust—and take their "constitutional" on the new race-course.

THE UPPER YANG-TSZE EXPEDITION.

The letter referred to in Lieut.-Col. Sarel's narrative, which appeared in our issue of last Saturday, having only reached us within the last few days, it was out of our power to insert it earlier; and as it contains additional matter of importance concerning the character of the Upper Yangtsze, we freely give it publicity entire, as requested by Captain Blackiston.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

My Dear Sir,—Through the kindness of Monseigneur Desflesches, Bishop of Sz'chuan, I am enabled to give you another item from the interior; but I must defer the chart I spoke of in my last, dated "Kwei-chow," until we arrive at Ching-tu; for, with the almost incessant work of sketching on the river and determinations of positions, I have little time in each day to devote to anything beyond.

We have kept to the river; and although, for the purpose of saving time, we had wished to proceed hence overland, we are compelled by the disturbed state of the country still to continue our journey by water. This will allow me to map the Yang-tsze as far as Lou-chow, at which point we shall leave it and ascend a tributary river to Ching-tu.

We look on Ching-tu as the turning point of our journey, for the government of Thibet being under the Viceroy of Sz'chuan, much will depend on how he is disposed to act. We have thus far met with no opposition, except at this place where, on the part of the mandarins, difficulties were raised against our entering the city for the purpose of visiting them, the reason alleged being that the people were inclined to attack us and plunder our boats. Nor was this without foundation, for we received similar information from the Roman Catholic missionaries here. But after writing to the Taoutai and reminding him of his obligation according to the Treaty to protect foreigners, he ultimately sent us the requisite chairs and escort of soldiers; so that while one remained with the Sikh soldiers, we bearded the mandarins in their own yamuns, received a satisfactory explanation, and transacted our business—which was to obtain letters to the prefects of the towns on the route and an escort of soldiers. By the way, we have had a mandarin travelling with us all the way, and he is of some use. We received neither hurt nor insult in the city, which is a very large place—larger than Hankow—and having partaken of a dinner with the Bishop of Sz'chuan, the resident priest here, and another Roman Catholic missionary, we returned to our junks—we travel in two—satisfied in having carried our point, and established a precedent—which you know goes a long way in China—for the benefit of future travellers.

It appears that the Treaty has not been regularly published here, and that the real facts of it have been known scarcely more than a fortnight, which, with the report that we were the advanced party of a large army of Europeans on their way up, might have served to excite the inhabitants, among whom are at present collected, a number of people from other parts attending the examinations. Nevertheless all has passed over quietly, although we do not practice secrecy at all, but display our red ensign that the natives may become familiar with its appearance.

We have already experienced some very warm weather, the thermometer having been up to 90° in the shade, and the missionaries say that this place is warmer than Canton.

I have no reason to retract the opinion given in my last concerning the unsuitableness of this river above I-chang for steam navigation; although the upper part is not as bad as immediately above that place, still rapids exists at several places, and what with shoals and rocks, but more especially these latter, which are numerous in many parts, the navigation of these upper waters under the most favourable circumstances would be attended with much risk. It is unfortunate that such is the case, for this Chung-king, which is composed of two towns, one on either side of the entrance of a large tributary, is a place of considerable trade, being a mercantile focus where northern and southern products interchange, as well as eastern and western. It is in fact what Hankow is of the centre, and Shanghai of the seaboard. The missionaries tell us that European goods are sold here, and I myself observed clocks and cotton prints, but I think that this trade passes by way Canton rather than the Yang-tsze.

It will not be uninteresting, although less satisfactory for some, to learn, that the poppy is cultivated largely in this province, causing opium to maintain a reasonable price, and be much used among the lower classes. Tobacco, sugar cane, wheat, barley, beans, and peas are growing at this season, the three last being ripe. Iron exists and is worked, as well as coal, in this vicinity. Gold is washed for extensively on the shingle flats of this portion of the river, but its collection is said to be hardly remunerative. Although no geologist, I preserve specimens of the different kinds of rock which we meet in our way; but with respect to other natural objects of interest, I have no time, while attending to topographical details, to devote to their collection. I think that the accurate laying down of this great artery of China is of primary importance. Once off the Yang-tsze, and I shall feel a free man and have leisure for other work.

It appears that a regular mail service exists throughout the interior, not controlled by government, and that letters will pass safely and expeditiously hence to Hankow or Canton. To the former is said to be fifteen days.

The scenery on the upper part of this river is very fine, the country being mostly mountainous. We have come to no open plain since entering this province.

During yesterday and to-day a remarkable rise in the river has taken place, whether from the last couple of days of rain or the effects of melting snow near its sources I cannot say; but it has risen some five to six feet in twenty-four hours, and caused the inhabitants to clear away a number of temporary abodes along its banks. Can we then doubt its enormous rise at certain seasons.

The province of Sz'chuan is infested by rebels or rather robbers, and the route hence overland to Ching-tu is pronounced impracticable. They are also on a part of the river, but we hope to get past without molestation, otherwise we shall have to come to blows. Travelling by boats, our party is pretty compact, and I think we need not fear any ordinary Chinese force. These people do not seem to be connected with the *Tai-pings.*

Pray, remember me to my friends at Shanghai, who I fear must be somewhat reduced, as the military are doubtless withdrawn ere this. I have not time by this opportunity to write to any one but yourself in China, therefore repeat the request in my former letter, that you will publish such parts of this as you may think fit.

I think it very doubtful if we get through to India this year. We expect to be about twenty-four days to Ching-tu. Major Sarel and the Doctor desire to be remembered to you.

Yours Truly,
THOS. BLAKISTON.

Chung-king, Yang-tsze River,
May, 1861.

THE WEATHER.

August.—Another month of great heat is past, and we may reasonably expect it will be the last entire one that we shall have to endure in this summer, as the change to a lower temperature generally takes place in the first fortnight of September. Well, may it be so this year, for the almost uninterrupted succession of hot days and nights has been very exhausting. The result of our observations of the thermometer is: 90 the mean maximum by day, and 79 the mean minimum by night, the range having been 80 to 95 and 75 to 84 respectively. Rain has fallen on only 9 days, thunderstorms have been very few though threatening frequently, and the temperature has seldom been reduced for more than 18 or 24 hours by them. The month ends with strong easterly gales.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

List of Books received last Mail.

259a—Parliamentary Papers, Japan.
260a—Autobiography of Miss Knight, 2 vols.
261a—Japan, Amoor, and Pacific; Tilley.
262a—The Past and Present Life of the Globe; Page.
2416 — The Gordian Knot; Shirley Brooks.
2417 — Who breaks pays, 2 vols.
2418 — Miriam May.
2419 — Tales of the Slave Squadron; Warneford.
2420 — Pauline; Dumas.
2421 — Grandmother Money, 3 vols.
2422 — Rocks and Shoals; Lovesy, 2 vols.
2423 — Semi-Attached Couple, 2 vols.
2424 — Greymore, 3 vols.
2425 — Gladys, the Reaper, 3 vols.
2426 — Katherine and her Sisters, 3 vols.
2427 — Mr. and Mrs. Asheton, 3 vols.
2428 — Crispin Ken, 2 vols.
2429 — The Cousins' Courtship; Wise, 2 vols.
2430 — Herbert Chauncey, Elton; 3 vols.
2431 — Garstone Rectory, Graham, 3 vols.
2432 — Right at Last; Mrs. Gaskell.
2433 — Mons. and Madame Fernel; Ulbach.
2434 — Chilcote Park.
2435 — Studies from Life.
2436 — Lucy Crofton.
2437 — Twelve o'clock.
2438 — Meg of Elibank.

Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 8th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
28de YOKOHAMA. JAPAN.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauze; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.
20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.
Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat	at 8 Tls. cts.	℔	
Beefsteak & Roast Beef	„ 9	„	„
Mutton Chop and Leg	„ 13	„	„
Do. Fore part	„ 11	„	„
Sheep's Head	„ 15	„	each
Do. Liver	„ 15	„	„
Ox Tail	„ 10	„	„
Ox Tongue	„ 30	„	„
Corned Tongue	„ 50	„	„

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef	at 8 Tls. cts.	℔	
Mutton	„ 11	„	„
Vegetables	„ 3	„	„
Fowls and Ducks	„ 4 Tls.	doz.	
Eggs	„ 10 Tls. cts.	„	
Milk	„ 19	„	bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN,
„ PAUL,
„ CHIN-AIK,
„ WA-HEE,
„ JIM-ACHAY,
„ CHUAN-SING,
„ GEE-LOONG,
„ GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.
The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*
☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 30	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	Hankow	Aug 26	General	Russell and Co
.. 30	Fernandez	Por. str	231	Xavier	do	.. 15	do	Dent and Co
.. 30	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	do	.. 11	do	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 30	Borderer	B. bark	561	Hooper	Chefoo			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 30	Dryade [H I M	transp			Tientsin			
.. 30	Calevala [H I R M	corv.		Davidoff	Hakodadi			
Sept 1	Ringdove [H M	str.		Craigie	Tsuo-sima	.. 25		
.. 2	Wilhelm	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Taku	.. 20	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Rose	A. str.	125	Sanders	Ningpo		General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 2	Attalante [H M	str.		Smith	Tientsin	.. 25		
.. 2	Confucius [H I M	str.		Thompson	Kanagawa	.. 25		
.. 3	Flamer (93) [H M	g.-boat		Rickards				
.. 3	Starling (84) [H M	g.-boat		Maitland				
.. 3	Algerine (85) [H M	g.-boat		Hallowes	Yeddo	.. 22		
.. 3	Firefly	A. bark	401	Marten	Nagasaki		Coals	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 3	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	Hankow		General	Dent and Co
.. 3	A Russian Corvette							
.. 4	Notos	Ha. bk	406	Jebsen	Swatow	.. 23	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Fernandez	Por. str.	231	Xavier	Yang-tsze			Dent and Co
.. 5	Svetlana [H I R M	ship						
.. 5	Scotland	B. str.	759	Dundas	Hankow	.. 31		Russell and Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
Aug 30	Fire Dart	A. str	675	West	Hankow, &c.	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Fei-loong [H I M	str.		Baker	Chefoo & T'tsin		
.. 31	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Creasy	Nanking		
.. 31	Governor General	B. str.	502	Barcham	Hankow	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
Sept 1	Flamer (93) [H M	g.-boat					
.. 1	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Lecaan	do	do	Howard and Co
.. 2	Fernandez	Por. str	231	Xavier	Yang-tsze		Dent and Co
.. 2	Saginaw	U. S. str	456	Schenck	Nagasaki		
.. 3	Ringdove [H M	str.		Craigie	Chefoo &c.		
.. 3	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 3	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	F'chau&Hkong	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 3	Ocean Queen	Sia. sh	600	Janson	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 3	Lanrick	B. brig	253	Thomson	Kanagawa	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 3	Orbit	A. brig	194	Sherman	Nagasaki	Ballast	Master
.. 3	Tsar	A. ship	470	Townsend	Newchwang		Chapman, King and Co
.. 4	Fidelio	Ha. bk	292	Hauschildt	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Alicia	B. bark	236	Morse	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Hogg Brothers
.. 4	Rover	A. bark	358	Welsh	Hongkong	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 4	Canton	Da. bk	234	Godt	Taku	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 4	Maria & Elizabeth	Du. bk	313	Valk	do	Op. &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 4	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong *	do	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co.
.. 4	Albis	Ha. bk	280	Neimeyer	Fuchau	Original&c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Rose	A. str.	125	Sanders	Ningpo	Stores	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 5	Willamette	A. str.	413	Perkins	H'kow&Ports	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 5	Sea Belle	B. bark	307	Dickson	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Hogg Brothers
.. 5	Carrie Leland	A. bark	317	Smith	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	Ullett and Co
.. 5	Avonvale	B. bark	307	McLaren			Ullett & Co
.. 5	Theodore & Julie	Da. bg	200	Lorenzen	Fuchau	Stores	Siemssen and Co
.. 5	Margaret Eliza	B. ship	503	Teller-son	Hongkong	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. —	Nederland Orange	Du. bk	500	Rosler			T. Kroes and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Algerine (85)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Hallowes	..
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Smith	..
Coromandel	H M steamer	..	..	..	Symons	..
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Renard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	Goodenough	200
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Starling (84)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Maitland	..
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Dryade	H I M transport	..	..	..		..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet}	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..
Calevala	H I R M corvette	..	..	..	Davidoff	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	..	..	..		..
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Earl of Windsor, 27th March; Capriolani, 7th May; Anglo-Saxon, 20th do.; Merse, 10th June; Moneka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 19th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; and Cambalu, 9th do.
Liverpool—Mirage, 22d May; Mansfield, 25th do.; and Celestial, 19th June.
Cardiff—Mary Lee, 22d April; Wakefield, 15th June; and Volunteer, 17th do.
Deal—Tartar, 16th May; and Minerva, 3d June. *New York*—Kathay, 1st June.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	61	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,341	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.
From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended departure
Admiral	Aug 24	B. ship	744	Clerk	P. P. Cama and Co.	Amoy	Early
Amaranth	Aug 24	B. ship	638	Burrows	A. R. Tilby		
Amazone	Aug 13	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	9th inst
Amelia	Aug 23	B. bark	220	Barton	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Anna Maria	Aug 15	B. bark	480	Hurst	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Armistice	Aug 27	B. bark	310	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
Asia	Aug 14	B. bark	303	Tough	Fletcher and Co.	Amoy	cld 6 inst
Assyrian	July 19	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imm't.
Ballarat	Aug 11	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	7th ins.
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co		
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Burman	Aug 13	B. bark	319	Robertson	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Taku	To-day.
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	E. Warden, Agent P & O. Co		
Chene	Aug 3	Fr. bk	355	Blouchard	T. Kroes and Co.	Chefoo	cld 30 ult
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chusan	Aug 30	B. str.	529	Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Clemens	Aug 13	Bre. bk	453	Hunteman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Collingsburg	Aug 25	B. bark	436	Hinds	Dent and Co		
Cometa	July 28	Spa. bg	149	De Olla	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & Manila	Imdt.
Cordouan	Aug 6	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Siemssen and Co.	Ningpo	cld 12 ult
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	A. R. Tilby	Bangkok	cld 3 inst
Cosmopolite	Sept 3	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	Hankow	Early
Cricket	July 15	B. str.		Weed	Dent and Co.		
Crimea	Aug 28	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 26	B.	120	Newman	Fletcher and Co		
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	393	Torade	Jas. Torade		
Eliza & Mary	Aug 1	B. schr	126	Pine	Edward Byrne	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Elizabeth F. Willetts	July 21	A. ship	825	Henderson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Bangkok	cld 5 inst
Emma	Aug 23	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Emperor	Aug 4	B. bark	337	Hodson	Jas. T. Kew		
Ernst	Aug 27	Bre. sch	210	Renne	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Hongkong	cleared
Estrella	Aug 20	Sp. bg	170	Barredo	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo	Early
Faust	Aug 25	Ha. sch	148	Thurne	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	To-day
Fernandez	Sept 4	Por. str	231	Xavier	Dent and Co	Chinkiang	cld 6 inst
Firefly	Sept 3	A. bark	401	Marten	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	365	Stroder	A. R. Tilby		
Frank	Aug 25	A. schr	187	Very	Augustine Heard and Co		
Friendship	Aug 14	Sia. bk	450	Burr	A. R. Tilby		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	451	Janssen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Gaston	Aug 16	Fr. bk	373	Lebelle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 26	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves		
Goldfinder	Aug 23	Sia. bk	300	Reves	A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 5	A. schr	331	Slocombe	Howard and Co		
Grecian	Aug 23	B. bark	334	Hewitt	Harkort and Co	Chefoo	11th inst
Greifswald	Aug 23	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	Siemssen and Co.		
Hanover	July 27	B. bark	1045	Rich	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	207	Rougerie	Siemssen and Co.		
Heleno	Aug 22	Ha. bg	196	Breckwoldt	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Ellis	Aug 21	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Hongkong		B.	179	Gaihardt	Master		
Horizont	Aug 27	Ha. sh		Schmidt	Siemssen and Co.		
Ida D. Rogers	July 28	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby		
Imperial	July 13	B. ship	1385	Wescott	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Singapore	cld 4 inst
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurte	Dent and Co		
Johanne Kalkmann	Aug 25	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Judge Shaw	Aug 23	A. ship	680	Abbott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Julia	Aug 17	B. ship	477	Glass	Chapman, King and Co	Kanagawa	10th inst
Kate Carnie	Aug 23	B. ship	549	McLean	Gilman and Co		
Kate Howe	Aug 16	A. ship	590	Patrick	Augustine Heard and Co	Chefoo	Early
Kremlin	Aug 13	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Early
Lady Amherst	Aug 29	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Leichardt	June 25	B. ship	582	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Imdt.
Leonidas	July 25	B. ship	697	Andrew	Lindsay and Co		
Levanter	July 25	A. ship		Brown	Russell and Co		
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Lucky Star	July 3	Sia. bk	350	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magna Bona	July 31	B. ship	600	Tyson	Gilman and Co	London, &c.	To-day
Magniperb	Aug 20	Da. bk	405	Reimer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Malabar	Aug 23	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Mallard	July 26	B. ship	637	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Maria	July 25	Da. bk	304	Imerman	Bourjau Hubener and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Margaret Dundas	July 25	B. bark	311	Fenwick	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Maryland	Aug 25	A. bark	194	Godfrey	Frazar and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 5 inst
May Queen	Aug 19	A. schr	143	Buckminster	Howard and Co		
Melita	Aug 25	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	cld 5 inst
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spencer	Russell and Co		
Nimrod	July 22	B. bark	235	Smith	Hooper and Co.		
Nieuw Lekker Land	Aug 17	Du. sh	680	Hoffman	Bourjau Hubener and Co	Batavia	Early
Notos	Sept 4	Ha. bk	406	Jebsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ocean Child	Aug 17	Bre. bk	338	Weisshorn	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Ocean Mail	July 19	B. ship	630	Thomson	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Fuchau	cld 5 inst
Osnabruck	Aug 23	Han. bk	371	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
P. C. Kinch	Aug 29	Da. bk	317	Kohn	Russell and Co.		
Padung Pandjang	Aug 23	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	George Thorburn and Co.		
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Pegasus	July 13	B. ship	525	Penrice	Blain, Tate and Co.	London	Imdt.
Philippine	Aug 23	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Postiljon	Aug 23	Du. bk	320	Grove	Siemssen and Co.		
Prince Regent	Aug 23	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Ginder	Augustine Heard and Co		
Queen of the Ocean	July 26	B. ship	670	Ellisson	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Raleigh	July 27	B. ship	567	Sadler	Hogg Brothers	London	Early
Rauma	Aug 23	Nor. bg	234	Muller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Remigius Adolphus	Aug 13	Du. sh	707	Browning	T. Kroes and Co.	Nagasaki	cld 5 inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	175		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Salak	Aug 11	Du. bk	370	Lugik	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Salamander	Aug 16	Pru. sch	113	Sorensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taku	To-day
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 9	B. bark	434	MacBeath	A. R. Tilby		
Scotland	Sept 5	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	Early
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	250	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Shandon	Aug —	B. str.	114	Wighton	Turner and Co.		
Solent	Aug 15	B. ship	731	Passmore	Fletcher and Co		
Soloman Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 15	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Dent and Co		
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	40	Junio			
St. Louis	Aug 28	A. str.	700	Robinet	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	10th inst
Success	Aug 23	Sia. bk	386	Service	A. R. Tilby		
Surprise	Aug 28	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co		
Syrian	Aug 25	B. bark	228	Stopher	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	10th inst
T. G. Bunker	Aug 25	A. bark	497	Cooper	Russell and Co		
Taffarette	Aug 19	Fr. ship	470	Derrelt	Russell and Co		
Veritas	Aug 26	Bre. bg	215	Knuppel	T. Kroes and Co		
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wellington	Aug 17	B. ship	402	Conpar	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early
Wilhelm	Sept 2	Da. bg	160	Ottsen	Siemssen and Co.	Newchwang	Imdt.

[120 *Merchants Vessels.*]

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Des Landes	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite*,	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	[illegible]
... 13	*Sharpshooter*,	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	13,652	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		49,173	[illegible]
... 18	*Challenger*,	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	[illegible]
Aug. 2	*Jubilee*,	764	London,	422,637				60,543	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	[illegible]
... 8	*Egean*,	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,322		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	[illegible]
... 20	*Polmaise*,	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	[illegible]
... 22	*Charlotte Ann*,	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	[illegible]
... 24	*Wynaud*,	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	[illegible]

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts Including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union*,	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	[illegible]

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ORDERS—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

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OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Port Regulations for Canton and Whampoa have been approved of for publication by His Excellency, F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., H. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

G. H. WYNDHAM.

British Legation, Peking, 14th August, 1861.

LOCAL CONSULAR REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE CREWS OF BRITISH SHIPS AT CANTON AND WHAMPOA, PROMULGATED UNDER ARTICLE IX. OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

I.—Masters of vessels in either of these anchorages will be held responsible for the conduct of their crews when on shore at leave. Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the Master will forthwith report the same at the Consular Office and take efficient measures for the recovery of the Absentee.

The personal responsibility of the Master in the above case will include his liability to make good such amount of damage done to property as to the Consul or Vice-Consul shall seem fit, provided it does not exceed the sum of Fifty dollars ($50); the seaman himself will be punished for personal Assaults or other misdemeanours by Fine not exceeding Fifty dollars or three months' imprisonment.

II.—Should Her Majestys Consul or Vice-Consul see fit, he will notify in writing to the Master of any British ship that he is not to grant leave of absence to any of his Crew to go on shore. Any infringement of this Regulation will subject the master to a Fine not exceeding Fifty dollars ($50).

III.—Masters of vessels are strictly prohibited from granting liberty on any pretence to their Crews to proceed to Canton under a Penalty not exceeding Fifty dollars ($50).

IV.—No British subject may open a Boarding House or House of Entertainment without the written sanction of the Consul or Vice-Consul under a penalty not exceeding Fifty dollars or in default one month's imprisonment. The keeper of any licensed Boarding House or House of Entertainment harbouring deserters, whether British or Foreign, or receiving into his house any seaman who cannot produce his discharge, accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore, shall upon every conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Twenty dollars, or one month's imprisonment with forfeiture of license. Every keeper of a licensed Boarding House or House of Entertainment, will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house.

BYE-RULES WITH REGARD TO THE ABOVE.

The keeper of every licensed Boarding House or House of Entertainment, shall exhibit in a conspicuous part of the house a tariff of all charges.

Such licensed Boarding Houses or Houses of Entertainment, shall be liable to be visited at any time by a Constable or other person deputed by the Consul or Vice-Consul for the purpose of Inspection.

No licensed Boarding House or House of Entertainment shall be transferred, sub-let, or closed without the consent of the Consul or Vice-Consul.

No keeper of a licensed Boarding House or House of Entertainment, shall under any circumstances enter into Partnership with Foreigners, nor shall any British Subject act as barman, runner, or other similar capacity in any Boarding House or House of Entertainment, British or Foreign, without permission of the Consul or Vice-Consul.

Any infringement of or obstruction to the foregoing Bye-laws, shall be punished by Fine not exceeding Fifty dollars or imprisonment, not exceeding six weeks and forfeiture of License.

V.—Any Chinese selling Samshoo or other Spirits to Sailors, harbouring deserters, or in any other way committing a Breach of these Regulations shall be dealt with according to Chinese Law.

All Fines enforced under the foregoing Rules and Regulations shall belong to and be appropriated as provided in Article XLIX. of the Treaty.

LOCAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF CANTON IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE III. OF THE ORDER OF HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL OF THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1853, TO SECURE THE DUE OBSERVANCE OF TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

I.—All Rules and Regulations heretofore in force to secure the observance of Treaties, having reference to the Port of Whampoa and Canton, are repealed from and after the date of Publication hereof.

II.—The Consulate Offices will be open for Public Business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, excepting on Sundays and Public Holidays.

III.—Every British Vessel must show her colors on entering the Port, and keep them hoisted until her arrival has been duly reported.

On anchoring at Whampoa, the Master of any British Vessel will without delay lodge the Articles of his crew with the British Vice-Consul, and within twenty-four hours of arrival he will deposit at Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton, his Ship's Register and a copy of his Inward Manifest.

When the vessel is ready for Sea the master will procure from the Custom House a Grand Chop, and on exhibiting this at the Consulate and depositing a copy of his export Manifest he will receive back the Ship's Register, on presenting which to the Vice-Consul at Whampoa, he will receive the ship's articles and an English Port Clearance on payment of the regular Fees.

IV.—The discharge of Guns or other Firearms from vessels in harbor, as also the display of arms on shore among the villages and people, is strictly prohibited.

V.—All cases of Death occurring on board of vessels in Harbor, or in the Residences of British Subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate Office. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board a vessel in harbor.

VI.—Stone or Ballast shall not be thrown overboard in harbor.

VII.—Any vessels laden with Gunpowder or other combustible are prohibited from entering the anchorage or anchoring within a distance of one mile of it.

VIII.—When a British vessel is ready to leave Port, the master shall hoist the Blue Peter at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for her departure.

IX.—All offences against the persons or property of individuals or breaches of the Peace must immediately be reported at the Consulate Office. Any Chinese Subject guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat, may be detained on detection, but information must in such case be forthwith lodged at the Consulate Office, and in no instance shall British Subjects be permitted to punish offenders.

X.—Every British Subject residing within the limits of the Port, who shall not have been already enrolled in the Consular Register, shall upon the promulgation of these Regulations, apply at the Consulate to be enrolled. And every British Subject who may arrive within the limits of the port, save and except any British subject, who may be borne on the Master Roll of any British vessel, shall apply at the Consulate to be enrolled in the Consular Register. Any British Subject neglecting to be so enrolled in the Consular Register, will not be entitled to claim the protection or intervention of the Authorities, unless he can give some valid reason for not being so enrolled.

Save in so far as provided for by Treaty, any breach of the above Regulations will be punishable by Fine, not exceeding Five hundred dollars, or Three months' imprisonment, and all Fines imposed shall be appropriated and applied as provided for in Article XLIX. of the Treaty of Tientsin.

No. 2.

NOTIFICATION.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General in Japan, is pleased to direct the publication of the following Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 4th of February, 1861, amending certain clauses of the Order in Council of the 23rd January, 1860, providing for the exercise of Jurisdiction over British Subjects in Japan.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, July 26th, 1861.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of February, 1861.

PRESENT,

The Queen's Most Excellency Majesty in Council.

Whereas Her Majesty was pleased, on the 23rd day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to issue a certain Order for the exercise of the power and jurisdiction which Her Majesty has in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act "to remove doubts as to the exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers Countries and Places out of "Her Majesty's Dominions, and to render the same more effectual." And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended as hereinafter mentioned. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above recited Act of Parliament, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

I. The seventh and eighth Articles of the said Order of the twenty-third day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall be, and the same are hereby revoked and cancelled, save and except as to all acts, matters, and things done under the said seventh and eighth Articles of the said Order, or either of them, or which may hereafter be done under the same, or either of them, by Her Majesty's Consul-General, or by any Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in Japan, or by any person duly authorized to act as such, previously to the day next succeeding the day on which this Order shall be received by the Consul-General in Japan.

II. And it is further ordered, that any charge against a British subject for a breach of any rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties be heard and determined by the Consul; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars or one month's imprisonment, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily, without the aid of assessors; but when the penality attached to a breach of any rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties, shall amount to more than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one month, it shall be obligatory upon the Consul before he shall proceed to hear the charge, to summon two British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors, which assessors shall, however, have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him on conviction; but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the party accused, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty be attached to a breach of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties, exceed five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment; and provided further, that in the event of the said assessors, or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of the party accused, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence, or receive his discharge; and the Consul shall, within twenty days, report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan, who shall have authority to confirm, vary, or reverse the decision of the Consul as to the said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General may seem fit: Provided always, that if an appeal shall be entered against the decision of the Consul, no such report shall be made to Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, on the ground of the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, but the appeal shall be prosecuted in the manner hereinafter ordered.

III. And it is further ordered, that in any question relating to the observance of Treaties, or of rules and regulations for the observance of Treaties, or of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties, a report of any and every decision made by a subordinate Consular Officer, with or without the aid of assessors, shall be sent in by such subordinate Consular Officer to the superior Consular Officer of the district, and that on the receipt of such report, the superior Consular Officer of such district shall proceed, without assessors, to revise such decision as to him may seem fit, and such revision shall take place, for the purposes of the said recited Order, and of this Order, the same effect as if the case had been originally heard and determined by such superior Consular Officer, with or without the aid of assessors: Provided always, that in any case in which the assessors, or either of them, shall dissent from a decision of a subordinate Consular Officer, such decision shall not be subject to revision by the superior Consular Officer, but, in the event of no appeal being entered as aforesaid, shall be submitted to Her Majesty's said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, for revision, in the same manner as if such decision had been originally made by the superior Consular Officer.

IV. Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General shall once at least in every year, report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs his decisions on all cases heard and decided by him under and by virtue of this Order, together with the particulars thereof.

V. And it is further ordered, that this Order shall be read and construed with and as a part of the said recited Order of the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which, save as by this Order is otherwise provided, is to remain and continue in full operation and effect in all particulars.

And the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(True Copy) ABEL A. J. GOWER.

No. 22.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,

Kanagawa, *August* 1st, 1861.

Whereas it has come to our knowledge that quarrels arise and disturbances take place occasioned by the ill-behaviour of the Chinese in the employ of Foreigners at this Port. We, the undersigned, do hereby notify those under our Jurisdiction, with a view to maintain order and peace, to warn their Chinese servants against any recurrence of such quarrels and disturbances, and to take the steps which may be necessary to prevent those servants being about from their homes after nine o'clock each night. Further, after due notification, a fine of not less than ten dollars for each offence shall be imposed upon every Chinaman who shall infringe this notification.

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *H.B M. Consul.*
" De GRAAF VAN POLSBROCK, *H.N.M. Consul.*
" LATOUR DE PIN, *H.I.F.M. Consul.*
" EDWARD CLARKE, *H.M.F.P.M. Consul.*

(True Copy) Marens Flowers.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION, HANKOW.

The Undersigned, H.B.M.'s Consul, begs to notify for general information that the Honorable Frederick W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., &c., in China, has been pleased to approve of the accompanying Local Regulations framed for the Port of Hankow.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M. Consul.

British Consulate, Hankow, 21st August, 1861.

LOCAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF HANKOW.

I. No loading or discharging of cargo from British vessels may be carried on, except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and Chinese Authorities, which are as follows:—

South, within lines drawn from the Pagoda, on the summit of the hill on the Han-yang side, to the Han-yang Gate of the Woochang City, on the opposite bank of the river; and *North*, below the British Concession ground, from its boundary limit across to the opposite bank of the river to the Custom House, called by the Chinese Woochang.

II. Masters of British vessels will be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore. Sailors landing on liberty from British vessels, are strictly prohibited from remaining the night on shore, neither are they permitted to wear knives or carry arms of any description. Should any seaman absent himself without leave, the master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate Office, and take efficient measures for the recovery of the absentee.

III. The discharge of guns or other firearms from British vessels in harbor is strictly prohibited under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

IV. All cases of death occurring on board of vessels in Harbour or in the residence of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate Office; and in the event of sudden or accidental death, the best information obtainable will likewise be required. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in Harbour.

V. All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board of ship, as well as of assaults and felony, requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate Office. Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanor on shore or afloat, may be detained on detection, but information must in such case be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office; and in no instance shall British subjects use violence towards Chinese offenders, or take the law into their own hands.

VI. When a vessel is ready to leave the port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consulate and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. In like manner, the master shall apply at the Consulate for permission, when desirous of shifting his vessel's berth from one part of the Port to another.

VII. No British subject may establish either a Boarding or Eating House at the Port without the sanction of the Consul, or without giving proper security that he will not harbor any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge, accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore. Every licensed Boarding or Eating House-keeper will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house.

VIII. Every British subject intending to reside at Hankow, save and except any British subject who may be borne on the muster roll of a British vessel, shall apply to be enrolled in the Consular Register required to be kept by Article XI. of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 13th June, 1853. No British subject will be entitled to claim the protection of the Authorities who shall not have so enrolled himself or who cannot allege valid reasons for not having done so.

(Signed) W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M. Consul.

British Consulate, Hankow, 8th May, 1861.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,

Shanghai, *5th September*, 1861.

Repeated complaints having of late been made to the Undersigned by residents in the Settlement against the discharge of fireworks, the beating of gongs, the burning of joss-papers, and other such practices on the part of Chinese living within the limits, he applied to the Tao-tae for the issue of a Proclamation warning the natives of the existence in the Land Regulations of a prohibitory clause against all nuisances, and explaining to them, that if they choose to reside in the Foreign Settlement, they must conform to its rules. The Tao-tae placed 300 copies of a proclamation in the hands of the Undersigned, forbidding such acts after sunset, and he delivered them to the Municipal Council for distribution, intending that, if they did not suffice to put a stop to the nuisance, he would ask for another interdict applicable to the daytime likewise.

As a reasonable consequence of this measure eight Chinese were last night taken up in the act of transgressing the rules; but no sooner were they brought up to the Consulate for transmission to the Magistrate, than requests came in from several quarters for their immediate discharge on various pretexts. Being the first offenders, and out of compliment to the friends interceding, the prisoners have been released on their producing security for future good conduct. But the Undersigned wishes it to be distinctly understood that he cannot promise to be so complaisant for the future, and he would therefore suggest that any persons who value the services of their Chinese Coolies, or the friendship of their Chinese acquaintances, should caution them to obey the established Rules. In the interest of the Community generally it must be remembered that the native population of this Settlement is fast increasing, and that unless timely measures are taken to convince them all, whether in foreign service or not, that the land they live on is not theirs, they will soon intrude on its usages and habits which will transform this Settlement into a Chinese city, and proportionately unfit it for foreign residence.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

CIRCULAR.

British Consulate, Newchwang,

Yingtsze District, *29th July*, 1861.

The undersigned, *Her Majesty's Consul*, has, in conversations with the few British residents at this port, taken opportunities of recommending to them that course of conduct which he has considered most likely to promote and preserve peaceable relations between foreigners and the native population in this Consular district. It was this. To abstain strictly from every kind of aggression or trespass, or even from practical joking with the natives; and, on the other hand, promptly to resist, in so far as they held themselves able, every aggression on the part of Chinese against them. The undersigned now takes this method of more formally recommending to them that course and of impressing the necessity for its observance on them. And viewing the disastrous result of a recent humane attempt on the part of two British Officers to rescue a Chinese woman, who unabeling ill-treated, the undersigned deems it right to accede to an expressed wish of the Chinese Authorities by enjoining H. M's. subjects to allow no generous or humane impulse to lead them in future to intervene in any Chinese broil or fights, domestic or otherwise.

The existence in this province of mounted highwaymen, who infest the roads in smaller or larger bands, together with the existence at this place of a peculiar organization of the criminal classes of a thronged commercial town and seaport, partly form and have partly produced a state of things that renders the above course of conduct—one proper everywhere—here peculiarly necessary.

Valuable property is escorted through the country by a class of men who make a profession of the work, and who are practised in the use of the arms which they invariably carry; the natives generally are in the habit of keeping arms—spears, swords, and sometimes firearms—in their houses; and it is a common practice for a countryman when he leaves his home for a few miles to carry one of these weapons—usually a spear—for self-defence. Englishmen, accustomed as they are to hold themselves ready to defend their own persons and property from attack, cannot reasonably look with disfavor on a population because it encourages a similar habit. The fact, however, that the people here have commonly arms on or near them and are prepared to use them upon any occasion, will form a cogent reason for rigid abstinence in this part of the Empire from a certain domineering, not to say bullying, course of conduct, justifiable nowhere, but which some foreigners have hitherto found it safe enough to follow among the unarmed and timid populations of central China.

On the other hand, there are in every population a certain number of mischievously, if not maliciously, inclined people, and it is certain that if that kind of persons at this port found foreigners disposed, on account of disparity of numbers, tamely to submit to their aggressions, life would soon become unbearable for us. The undersigned is therefore desirous to guard against being supposed to recommend any such tame submission. H.M.'s subjects cannot, indeed, exercise too much care and self-command in restraining their tempers in the face of annoyances, serious enough at times, but which are in nowise intended to be such, and result simply from difference of manners or habits or from a natural curiosity. But as regards unprovoked and wilful aggressions and assaults, clearly such, the undersigned considers that, in the long run, safety lies in a prompt and decided opposition of force to violence.

Masters of British vessels are hereby called on to take special pains to bring home, in so far as may be, to the minds of their crews the peculiar necessity for good conduct when at this port; and to warn them that the undersigned will deem it his duty to punish with unusual severity every assault, trespass, or aggression committed on the persons or property of the natives.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

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